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THE MASON MEMORIAL MOVEMENT.

Gen. Jno. M. Wilson, (Division Commander in this State,) has issued the following order concerning it:

The report having reached that the corporate authorities of our army of Northern Virginia, and others in the Confederate States, are preparing to pay all due honor to the memory of the late Gen. Jas. M. Mason, by the erection of a monument to his memory, it is deemed proper that the Division Commanders in this State should be informed by a Corps Commander that all the troops and Division Commanders concerned in the movement that they should be withdrawn, and each soldier, from conscript to veteran, and each officer, from subaltern to general, be allowed to contribute his mite to the fund for the erection of the monument. He alone has been denied the right of contributing to the fund, and he alone has been left out of the roster, which would have been his position then, if all other generals, Division and Corps Commanders, were present with their corps. I desire you to inform your command, if there be any such, that the enemy desires nothing so much as to divide us, and that when there is no danger, A DIVIDED FOE gives his all to the enemy, though at times he pretends.

THE "HERALD."—The following sentiment should not be permitted to pass into oblivion, as the future historian of the present epoch might find it useful in illustrating slavery, Southern Spirit, Freedom in modern times. It is published in the Boston Courier by a refugee from New Orleans:

Speaking from New Orleans recently, a correspondent relates a conversation, upon the Mississippi, in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, with a Union man, who had been driven away from the plantation of Judge Taylor, near Baton Rouge, in consequence of his loyalty. Taylor, who owned more than two hundred negroes, was a rebel, and when the Federal army approached, he ordered his slaves to be driven off into the interior. The Union man, who had been left in charge of the plantation, refused to obey the order, and was driven off. Taylor, on visiting the plantation, found the Union man had not obeyed his orders, and told him that he would be back in a few days, and if he found the negroes had not been driven off, he would shoot him. The Union man replied that he would not drive the negroes off, and that if Taylor shot him, he would be shot for it. Taylor then left, and the Union man, fearing that he would be shot, went to Baton Rouge and got a permit from Butler to remain on the plantation. Taylor returned, and finding the negroes had not been driven off, he ordered the Union man to leave the place, and told him that if he ever found him there again he would shoot him. The Union man replied that he would not leave the place